Burkina Faso

Results Review

Non-Presence Country

R4

FY 2001

Please Note:

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The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Title II - Burkina Faso

Summary - The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Title II program in Burkina Faso is defined by its five year Development Activity Proposal for FY 1997 – 2001. It is a combination of direct distribution and monetization, and has an estimated life of activity value of \$50 million.

Program Objectives - The major objective of the FY 1998 program was to deliver 12,903 MT of Title II food to rural primary schools to provide a daily lunch for 293,261 enrolled primary students.

Results Achieved - In FY 1998, CRS distributed 11,558 MT (or 94% of the target) to 320,794 enrolled students in 1,820 rural primary schools in 39 provincial territories in Burkina Faso. The Government of Burkina Faso contributed 622 MT of local food, which contributed towards the target. CRS has been asked to come up with a strategy for increasing the GOBF's contribution to the program, and FY 1998 saw the largest local food contribution to date.

Another major CRS activity is the provision of a monthly take home ration to girls who maintain an 80% attendance record, to encourage them to go to school. CRS is working with the World Bank and UNICEF in implementing a deworming and micro-nutrient program, so that the children get maximum benefit of the school lunch.

In FY 1997, CRS established a five-person monitoring and evaluation unit with the support of a Section 202(e) grant. As a result, CRS has established a data collection system that includes tracking enrollment rates (boys and girls), attendance rates, promotion rates, and test success rates. The data is collected for a sample of 349 schools, 273 with a school feeding program, and 76 without, so that results can be compared. One result is that in FY 1998 girls attendance in schools with pilot take-home rations was 89.76% in three provinces tracked. (The original target was a 95% attendance rate, but CRS now believes this is unrealistically high, and would like to return to 90% (the target in FY 97) for the out years of the program.) Enrollment rate increase was targeted at 8%. In FY 1998, girl's enrollment rates increased 15% in schools with canteens, and boy's 12%. As for pass rates of exams, the target is 5% relative to the baseline. For FY 97 (latest data available), girls pass rates in schools with a canteen increased by 17% relative to the baseline, and decreased by 1% relative to the baseline in schools without a canteen. For boys, a 45% increase with canteens was measured, and 2% increase without canteens. CRS also used food for work to support school and latrine construction: The target of 300 school rooms and 104 latrines constructed was met.

Monetization - In FY 1998, CRS sold 4,330 MT of parboiled rice that generated \$1,883,550. CRS was able to make the floor cost recovery benchmark of 80 percent of commodity cost and freight. The funds were used for program support activities, and to fund an emergency preparedness revolving fund (to be used to address localized food shortage emergencies). The monetization program contributed to supporting a competitive food marketing system by involving many small buyers all over the country at a critical time when the rice market is in the early stages of liberalization.

Resource Request -

DOLLAR VALUE - MILLIONS
\$10

FY 1999 \$10 FY 2000 \$10 FY 2001 \$11